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above and between such liners, notwithstanding any other provision of RCRA.

[47 FR 32365, July 26, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 4514, Jan. 31, 1985; 50 FR 28748, July 15, 1985; 55 FR 11875, Mar. 29, 1990; 57 FR 3489, Jan. 29, 1992]

§264.302 Action leakage rate.

(a) The Regional Administrator shall approve an action leakage rate for surface impoundment units subject to §264.301(c) or (d). The action leakage rate is the maximum design flow rate that the leak detection system (LDS) can remove without the fluid head on the bottom liner exceeding l foot. The action leakage rate must include an adequate safety margin to allow for uncertainties in the design (e.g., slope, hydraulic conductivity, thickness of drainage material), construction, operation, and location of the LDS, waste and leachate characteristics, likelihood and amounts of other sources of liquids in the LDS, and proposed response actions (e.g., the action leakage rate must consider decreases in the flow capacity of the system over time resulting from siltation and clogging, rib layover and creep of synthetic components of the system, overburden pressures, etc.).

(b) To determine if the action leakage rate has been exceeded, the owner or operator must convert the weekly or monthly flow rate from the monitoring data obtained under §264.303(c), to an average daily flow rate (gallons per acre per day) for each sump. Unless the Regional Administrator approves a different calculation, the average daily flow rate for each sump must be calculated weekly during the active life and closure period, and monthly during the post-closure care period when monthly monitoring is required under §264.303(c).

[57 FR 3490, Jan. 29, 1992]

§ 264.303 Monitoring and inspection.

(a) During construction or installation, liners (except in the case of existing portions of landfills exempt from §264.301(a)) and cover systems (e.g., membranes, sheets, or coatings) must be inspected for uniformity, damage, and imperfections (e.g., holes, cracks,

thin spots, or foreign materials). Immediately after construction or installation:

- (1) Synthetic liners and covers must be inspected to ensure tight seams and joints and the absence of tears, punctures, or blisters; and
- (2) Soil-based and admixed liners and covers must be inspected for imperfections including lenses, cracks, channels, root holes, or other structural non-uniformities that may cause an increase in the permeability of the liner or cover.
- (b) While a landfill is in operation, it must be inspected weekly and after storms to detect evidence of any of the following:
- (1) Deterioration, malfunctions, or improper operation of run-on and runoff control systems;
- (2) Proper functioning of wind dispersal control systems, where present; and
- (3) The presence of leachate in and proper functioning of leachate collection and removal systems, where present.
- (c)(1) An owner or operator required to have a leak detection system under \$264.301(c) or (d) must record the amount of liquids removed from each leak detection system sump at least once each week during the active life and closure period.
- (2) After the final cover is installed, the amount of liquids removed from each leak detection system sump must be recorded at least monthly. If the liquid level in the sump stays below the pump operating level for two consecutive months, the amount of liquids in the sumps must be recorded at least quarterly. If the liquid level in the sump stays below the pump operating level for two consecutive quarters, the amount of liquids in the sumps must be recorded at least semi-annually. If at any time during the post-closure care period the pump operating level is exceeded at units on quarterly or semiannual recording schedules, the owner or operator must return to monthly recording of amounts of liquids removed from each sump until the liquid level again stays below the pump operating level for two consecutive months.
- (3) "Pump operating level" is a liquid level proposed by the owner or operator